



**ALEXANDRIA, VA.**  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1873.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the U. S. Supreme Court, yesterday, to take action in reference to the death of the late Chief Justice Chase, a committee was appointed who reported a series of resolutions eulogistic of the character of the deceased, and tendering his family the sincere sympathy of the meeting in their loss; and further, requesting the Attorney General of the United States to move in the Supreme Court that the resolutions be entered on the minutes, and as a further mark of respect that the members of the Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who presided at the meeting, in the course of his remarks upon the character of the deceased, said that he felt that he was in all respects equal to his predecessors. When the appointment was made, although he had a high appreciation of his talents and ability as a legislator and officer of the Government, and was satisfied Mr. Chase was a truly great man, he had his doubts concerning his capacity for the distinguished judicial position; but in this he mistook, for his decisions, involving so many delicate and important questions growing out of our sad civil strife, from the very first commanded the approval of the profession and of the country.

The death of T. Parkin Scott, chief judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, was announced in yesterday's Gazette. The event was unexpected, as the judge had been in a dying condition for nearly two weeks. Upon the opening of the courts yesterday morning, the death of Judge Scott was announced, and they all immediately adjourned. The remaining judges of the supreme bench held a special session in the circuit court room at noon, to take appropriate action with reference to the deceased, Judge Dobbin presiding. A large number of members of the bar were present. John Spear Nicholas, esq., announced the death of Judge Scott, when an appropriate tribute was paid to his memory by Judge Dobbin. In all the courts of the city appropriate remarks were made and resolutions passed.

The speech of A. M. Keiley, Mayor of Richmond, made in Fredericksburg on Thursday night, is pronounced by the Herald of that place to have been by long odds the noblest vindication of Conservative principles, the most scathing and withering exposition of Radicalism, and thrillingly eloquent speech, that has been delivered there for many years. The peroration, Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, where Kemper gloriously led, where the division marched up to the very jaws of death, where Kemper fell, and was borne off in what was then believed to be a dying condition, is said to have been a masterpiece of composition, elocution and word-painting that brought the tear to many a manly eye.

The latest accounts from Memphis, where the yellow fever has been raging with such fearful havoc, are a little more hopeful. The work of cleaning and disinfecting the streets and alleys is going on vigorously, and the Board of Health is doing everything possible with the means at hand, and urging citizens to use the prescribed disinfecting agents about their premises. It is confidently believed that in a few days the more malarial poison that has produced such terrible results will be effectually eradicated. It is estimated that less than ten thousand persons remain in the city during the night. Large numbers attending to business during the day to the country at night.

Mr. Geo. Rye, of Shenandoah, has signified the renewal of his allegiance to the Radical party, by a letter containing an abusive attack upon Gen. Kemper, because, we believe, Gen. K. didn't or wouldn't speak to him. The letter is characteristic of Rye. We notice that some of our contemporaries who were once deluded into favoring the election of Rye as State Treasurer are expressing their regret that they ever assumed that position. There are many Conservatives who never were deceived in him—and who knew that as soon as he ceased to hold office from the Conservatives he would be a Radical.

Elections were held to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Pennsylvania elects a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a State Treasurer. A new Legislature will also be chosen, and a large number of county officers. In Ohio a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, three Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Comptroller of the Treasury, and three members of the Board of Public Works are to be elected. In Iowa a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge of the Supreme Court will be chosen. Oregon will elect a Congressman to fill a vacancy.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. met yesterday at Washington, all the Justices present except Messrs. Field and Davis. Associate Justice Clifford presided. He said no business would be transacted yesterday, as the court would adjourn to pay their usual annual visit of courtesy to the President of the United States. The hour of meeting would hereafter be at twelve instead of eleven o'clock. The twenty-sixth provision for the calling of ten cases a day would be in force on all days except Friday. The court then adjourned.

The trial for the New York State prize of \$100,000 for the best system of navigating canals by steam, commenced to-day at Syracuse. The difficulty to be overcome is that of the wash of water on the sides of the canal.

Dr. Edgar McKenney, a well-known citizen of Caroline, died on Sunday at his residence near Guinea's, after a long and painful illness.

When Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in the course of his remarks upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, at the meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court, in Washington, yesterday, said "he felt that he could assert, with perfect truth that more able and upright justices than those which adorned this court were not to be found in another country in the world," he was paying homage to that bench, that the preconceived views of a great many will hardly bear him out in.

Tolliver, the alleged murderer of Annie Butler at Falling Waters, was arraigned yesterday in the Berkeley County Court, at Martinsburg, W. Va. An examination was waived by his counsel, and he was committed for trial at the November term of the Circuit Court. A great crowd filled the court-room, and much feeling was exhibited. The prosecution rests entirely on circumstantial evidence, but it is said that some of the facts which have been brought out, tend strongly to prove his guilt.

The Dean of Canterbury, Vicar of London and a number of other European delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, lately in session in New York, visited Philadelphia yesterday, and were received at Independence Hall by Judge Pierce and other prominent citizens. Several interesting addresses were made. A banquet was given in their honor at the Continental Hotel, where speeches were made by George H. Stuart, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

A collision occurred on Sunday on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Trevilians, fifteen miles south of Gordonsville, between an express and a freight train. Both engines were badly wrecked. A number of coal cars were piled, and some damage was done to the passenger coaches. No person was injured. The collision is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer of the coal train. The damage will amount to over \$15,000.

The fourth session of the Medical Society of Virginia will be held in Norfolk on the 11th, 12th and 13th proximo, and the prospects of a largely attended and successful meeting are in every particular encouraging. It will be opened with an oration by Dr. R. S. Hamilton, of Staunton. The physicians of Norfolk will hospitably entertain the members of the profession from the other sections of the State, and most of the lines of travel will reduce their fare to those who may desire to attend the session.

A Postoffice has been established at Tucker's Hill, Westmoreland county, on the route from Warsaw to Kinsale, and Wm. G. Moss appointed Postmaster. A Postoffice has also been established at Cobb's Island, Northampton county, Va., and Thomas G. Segar appointed Postmaster; service special from Cherrystone.

M. Ranc, the French Communist who allowed himself to be elected to the National Assembly, thereby challenging an investigation of his conduct preceding the surrender of Paris, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Ministers of Commerce and the Interior have issued instructions to the district authorities to expel all emigration agents who are domiciled in Germany.

The cotton presses of New Orleans having advanced their rates for compressing, shipmasters and their agents met and resolved not to pay the rates demanded, which causes a cotton blockade.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued circulars calling upon all the national banks for a report upon their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 12th day of September, 1873.

The election for members of the House of Delegates of the District of Columbia is in progress to-day.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

Lindsey Powell, the negro who was charged with committing a rape in Orange county, has been sentenced to twenty years service in the penitentiary, by Judge Shackelford of the Circuit Court.

Laubs' Creek Church in King George—an old Colonial church—has again been re-opened for services on the second and fourth Sundays in each month, under charge of the Rev. A. S. Johns.

Benj. Rawlings, of Orange county, has sold his farm near the old Zion church for about \$18 per acre. Rev. Thomas Hawkins has also sold his farm. Iron ore is found upon them.

Large numbers of dead fish are floating in the Lower Rappahannock, and farmers are hauling them out for fertilizing purposes.

#### France.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Republican Deputies to the Assembly waited on ex-President Thiers to-day, and tendered their congratulations on the victory in the provinces. M. Thiers expressed his gratification at the result of the election, because it would strengthen the hands of the opponents of the monarchical schemes. The Deputies also sent a telegram to M. Renoussat, expressing their joy at his success.

The members of the Left Centre will meet on the 23d instant, the Extreme Republicans on the 25th, and Moderate Republicans on the 27th, to designate members of the General Committee of Management.

Under the law the Government must order elections for the Assembly in the department of Aube, on the 20th inst. It is probable that elections will also be held on the same day in the departments of the Lower Seine, the Seine and Oise, and Finistère.

The Journal de Paris declares the recent elections demonstrated the necessity for a restoration of a monarchy, to prevent impending anarchy.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—As the French Assembly is about to meet, and will be one of the most important it may be, in the history of France, a calculation of the strength of the different parties made by that usually well-informed paper, the Courrier des Etais Unis, may throw some light on passing events. There is the Moderate Right, the Centre Right, the Extreme Right, and the Bonapartists, who seek and appeal to the people. To the Left appertain three groups—the Republicans, who are simply for a Republic under whatever form; the Republican Left and the Centre Left. The first series of groups comprises three hundred and eighty members. These may possibly vote for a monarchy, except the thirty-eight Bonapartists, who will resist unless a plebiscite is taken. The Left can bring into opposition about three hundred and thirty-seven deputies, and may be reinforced by defections from the ranks of its opponents. The most eminent orators and leaders of popular opinion are to be found, as is well known, among the members of the Left.

#### Ex-President Johnson Interviewed.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson shortly reached Washington yesterday morning and shortly after his arrival allowed himself to be "interviewed" by a reporter of the Star, who says:

Mr. Johnson certainly holds his years well. His face is as fresh as a mountain rose and his complexion fair and transparent. He is cheerful in his manners and received our reporter with the utmost courtesy. He was clad in a full suit of conventional black with coat cut full in the skirt, and a pair of roomy pantaloons, black vest, well starched shirt and standing collar with black neck-tie. Upon entering the room our reporter accosted Mr. Johnson as follows, after exchanging the civilities of the day:

Reporter.—Mr. Johnson it has been stated in newspaper paragraphs that the object of your present visit to Washington is to place yourself right, as you said, as to your action in the Surratt case, again brought prominently to the surface by the recent letter of Judge Holt.

Mr. Johnson.—Well, I came to Washington as my custom, at intervals, to attend to a little private business. I don't like to answer your question. Wait a few days, and something in connection therewith may develop itself.

Reporter.—Is it true, Mr. Johnson, that you had \$75,000 on deposit in the First National Bank of this city?

Mr. Johnson.—Yes sir, about that amount.

Reporter.—Was it a special deposit?

Mr. Johnson.—Yes, sir, and at a small rate of interest. I assure you.

Reporter.—That makes you, of course, one of the preferred creditors, as a special depositor?

Mr. Johnson.—Yes, I presume so.

Reporter.—Of course you heard that President Grant was a depositor in the bank?

Mr. Johnson.—Yes, and they say his account is overdrawn. Now, how easy it would have been—of course don't say I said this—but how easy it would have been for Mr. Grant to have drawn a check for the large amount he had in the bank the day it suspended, and not knowing exactly how much he should check for, accidentally overdraw seventy-eight dollars. Now understand me, I don't say this was done; but (with a smile) how easy it would have been for him to have done this.

Reporter.—Did the financial crash strike you as precipitate or unexpected?

Mr. Johnson.—Oh, no, I knew it was inevitable, but I did not expect it so soon. I thought sooner or later it must come, but I did not look for it for a few years.

Reporter.—Did the failure of the Cookes not surprise you?

Mr. Johnson.—Well, I confess it did. I did not anticipate that they would be first to go under. You see Mr. Cooke has been dabbling in District politics, and I never did believe that banking interests and politics could harmonize. The truth is, our whole banking system is wrong.

Reporter.—In what respects do you consider it deficient?

Mr. Johnson.—Well, let's go back a little—Before the war we had a floating currency of \$20,000,000. The war, of course, expanded the volume. Now, with the war over, we have over 400 millions. Now all countries, whether Christian or pagan, recognize only one basis, and that is gold. You may have gold in coin, in bars, in ingots, or in jewelry, or you offer it for sale. What is the effect? Why all that is required is to know how much it weighs—it will always bring its value. How about legal tenders? They call them legal tenders—I call them greenbacks. Go with your legal tenders to buy a bill of exchange on London—what do you buy it with? Why, gold, or its equivalent in coin. Now, how about national bank notes? Let me tell you if it were not for the fact that the national bank notes are secured by government bonds, the present financial crash would have spread distress in every section of the country. The full effect for this reason, is not now felt. But it is coming. Suppose another war was to be precipitated upon the country—where would be your national banks? Where would be their notes? Why, depreciated fifty fold, and why? Because government securities would decline. In old times, when a bank failed its notes went with it. Now, national bank notes are secured by government promises to pay, and the full force of the crash is in a measure impeded.

Reporter.—Do you believe in a return to specie payments?

Mr. Johnson.—I think gold and silver is the only true basis. What a ridiculous attitude the Government is placed in. It issues its notes and then goes into the market and buys them at a depreciated rate. Why, it shaves its own notes, and such a transaction, not many years ago among honorable business men, was considered disreputable.

Reporter.—Do you think the action of the Government in relieving Wall street was a wise measure?

Mr. Johnson.—I don't think the Government has any business to interfere. If the Government is to go to the relief of Wall street every time Wall street is pinched, it will finally become a part of Wall street. What a sad commentary! The crash depreciates securities, and the Government, like a note shaver, rushes in and buys its own obligations at a reduced rate, and calls it relief. Why, the shoe must pinch somewhere. I am of the opinion that we have enough gold in this country, and it produces enough, to return to a specie basis. All the gold is hoarded somewhere, and when the final crash comes the wealth of the nation will be held in a dozen or two reserved places where gold is hoarded. If we are to have currency let us have a uniform currency, and make it par with gold. Of course if my greenback is par in gold I feel better than when carrying the dirty nasty fractional currency now issued. This system of inflating the currency is all wrong. As currency is inflated gold recedes. If looked at in the right light, the laws governing the circulation of money, whether in gold or its equivalent in paper, are just as inflexible as nature's law with the ebb and flow of the tides. With a depreciated currency a man receives two dollars, where with a good sound basis he might only receive one dollar per day, but if he buys as much with one dollar of gold as he does with two dollars of depreciated stuff, don't you think that something is rotten, and that the people know it. Why I tell you young man, there are lots of young men in the country, plenty in Tennessee, who have never seen a gold coin of their own country, and would be surprised to see the same. The national bank system is all wrong—all wrong.

Reporter.—Mr. Johnson, allow me to ask you a direct question, as the lawyers term it. Do you think the publication of the Judge Holt Surratt case was published at the time it was to injure your chances of political preferment in your native State—Tennessee?

Mr. Johnson (smiling and good humoredly).—Well, let me answer that in this wise. Let me suggest something which may give you an idea. Suppose a man had aspirations to be placed on the Supreme Bench of the United States, and that, practically speaking, he had been lost sight of by the American people. Now suppose his desire to reach the acme of his ambition constrained him to use almost any means and at any expense, how easy it would be to rake up any old story. If the mis-statement of facts in the Surratt case, which, from the very prominence of events which surrounded it, would give him prominence, why should he not use such means, if they were at his disposal. I mean, of course, an unscrupulous, ambitious man would only do it. If he wanted to go to the Supreme Bench, and it became necessary to have the people prepared for such an appointment, he must first make them know he still lives. The Surratt case afforded him the opportunity—he used it. You know a boy can't fly his kite in a dead calm—he must have wind; nor can boys play at lives without a battery—the needed wind

and a battery, and tried to get them over my head. I shall meet all the mis-statements made concerning the publication in due season.

After a further conversation of no particular interest to the public, our reporter withdrew.

#### Mr. R. M. T. Hunter's Address.

We lately mentioned the main points of the address delivered by Mr. Hunter at the Agricultural Fair in Winchester. The following is a fuller account of a portion of his remarks:—"No people ever had to discharge the daily care and usual duties of life under greater difficulties, or with less assistance from those from whom they had a right perhaps to expect it, than has been our case since the war. The whole country was nearly stripped of its cattle and stock, the negroes emancipated without a cent of compensation, the whole system of labor is a shambles, the capital of the country lost, and nothing left but debt and the naked land. Scarcely a dollar was to be borrowed abroad, for there was no security to offer but land of little value."

"No aid could be obtained from the State, itself poor of the debt, and the Government, which emancipated the slaves, offered no compensation, as other governments had done when trying the experiment." "Indeed," Mr. Hunter said, "it seemed to be their purpose to make all these changes operate on us as harshly as possible, and if it had been their design to depress still further the country, and to strip it of its people, their course of action could not have been much better suited to that end. Such were the difficulties under which we had to begin the work of reconstructing our entire system of industry and production. Deeply as we were in debt, our government was hampered by the constitution of the United States from attempting to readjust the contracts of the country so as to adapt their performance more easily to the changes of the times and the true spirit of the original agreement in the contemplation of the parties to it."

He referred to the action of other governments for the relief of the debtor class after a war, and called attention to the United States constitution to show that such relief was deemed just and necessary in other countries was impossible in this. Here the poor citizens had been forced to pay heavy taxes upon their productions, especially of tobacco, from the cultivation of which the people of Virginia hoped to derive the means to recuscitate their agricultural industries. He had seen it recently reported that \$50,000,000 of which by far the greater part had been paid on tobacco. Such a fund as this judiciously distributed in loans among the people, would have done much to build up the industrial interests of the State.

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